

any other than means worthy of his high character to "push" himself to those distinctions which would be the certain end of his abilities, if his politics were of a more popular cast.

The Reporter's most powerful description is that of John Quincy Adams. We have room only, as in the preceding extracts, for a few scattered passages.

"Our attention is now attracted to a ray of light that glitters on the apex of a bald and noble head, 'located' on the left of the House, in the neighborhood of the Speaker's Chair. It proceeds from that wonderful man who in his person combines the agitator, poet, philosopher, statesman, critic, and orator—John Quincy Adams. There he sits, hour after hour, day after day, with unflinching patience, never absent from his seat, never voting for an adjournment, vigilant as the most jealous member of the House, his ear ever on the alert, always prepared to go at once into the profoundest questions of state, or the minutest points of order. We look at him and mark his cold and tearful eyes, his stern and abstracted gaze, and conjure up phantoms of other scenes. We look upon a more than King, who has filled every department of honor in his native land, still at his post; he who was the President of Millions, now the representative of forty odd thousand, quarrelling about trifles or advocating high principles;—to day growling and sneering at the members into the wildest state of enthusiasm by his indignant and emphatic eloquence. Alone, unspoken to, unconsulted, never consulting with others, he sits apart, wrapped in his reveries, or probably he is writing, his almost perpetual employment. He looks enfeebled, but yet he is never tired; worn out, but ever ready for the combat; melancholy, but let a witty thing fall from any member, and that old man's face is wreathed in smiles. He appears passive, but woe to the unfortunate member that hazards an arrow at him—the eagle is not swifter in his flight than Mr. Adams; with his agitated finger quivering in sarcastic gesticulation, he seizes upon his foe, and, amid the amazement of the House, rarely fails to take a signal vengeance. His stores of knowledge on every subject, garnered up through the course of his extraordinary life, in the well arranged store-house of a memory which is said never to have permitted a single fact to escape it, give him a great advantage over all comers in encounters of this kind. He is a wonderful, eccentric genius. He belongs to no party, nor does any party belong to him. He is of too cold a nature to be long a party leader. He is original, of very peculiar ideas, and perfectly fearless and independent in expressing and maintaining them. His manner of speaking is peculiar; he rises abruptly, his face reddens, and in a moment throwing himself into the attitude of a veteran gladiator, he prepares for the attack; then he becomes full of gesticulation, his body sways to and fro, self-command seems to lose, his head is bent forward in his earnestness till it sometimes touches the desk; his voice frequently breaks, but he pursues his subject through all its bearings—nothing daunts him—the House may ring with cries of order—order!—unmoved, contemptuous—he stands amid the tempest, and like an oak that knows its guarded and knotted strength, stretches his arm forth and defies the blast."

"Opposite to Mr. Adams, on the right of the Speaker, sits a small man who is engaged in the perusal of a huge mass of documents;—occasionally he applies a double quizzing glass to his eye, raises his head and gazes earnestly around the Hall. He is bald on the crown of his head, his forehead broad and high, and more striking than the lower part of his face. This gentleman is Mr. Cambreleng, of New York, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and by his political opponents styled 'the leader of the Administration party in the House.' Mr. Cambreleng sits in warm quarters, for immediately before him are Messrs. Bell, of Tennessee, and Wise, of Virginia. Mr. C. is as regular in his attendance in the House as Mr. Adams. As soon as the Speaker rises with his ivory staff upon the table, and calls the House to order, Mr. Cambreleng is seen to apply his glasses and scrutinize the members present. He seldom converses with the other members, scarcely ever leaves his seat, but busies himself in the examination of papers; nor does he appear to pay the slightest attention to debate, and yet he never permits one word to escape, and should any thing be said peculiarly unplesant, from a political opponent, he is up, ready for a retort. His eloquence is sometimes a little inflated, but he is remarkably fluent, and his language is always chaste and appropriate. He is one of the ablest and most efficient members of the House; his consistency in an honest democratic creed of politics, his boldness and clear-sightedness, have placed him in a commanding position before the country."

"Dressed in a full suit of black, with a black silk bosom, light hair, and a sunny face, the Hon. Ogden Hoffman, of New York city, has risen to address his maiden speech to the House. Mark with what graceful emphasis he delivers himself—how musical his voice, though without much compass—how apposite his gestures! A crowd has gathered around him; he evidently makes a sensation. He is bitterly opposed to the Administration, and gives utterance to his sentiments with peculiar eloquence. As he sits down the Hon. Mr. Preston, of the Senate, smokes him by the hand. The last time I heard Mr. Hoffman speak, was in New York, on the occasion of the great democratic victory of the election of Gen. Jackson, and Mr. Van Buren, of whom he had been an ardent supporter, not quite one little lustre ago. I shall never forget the brilliancy and force of his eloquence at that period, and that theme. However, the theme and sideare, it is to be presumed, immaterial to so ingenious a young lawyer. He was one of those weather vessels who fell away from the truth during the panic period—that time tried men's souls. It is a pity that such fine talents must hereafter be paralyzed by such a position. It can never be possible for him to exert any great moral force or opposition to Mr. Van Buren's administration. The ghosts of his not yet forgotten sentiments and speeches, must rise up too often in judgment before him, when on the eve of any intended exertions, with the depressing omen."

"Let me sit heavy on thy soul to-morrow."

How is it that our good friends the whigs, who wish to keep the different departments of Government separate, have put up for Senator, in Bristol, the District Attorney? Is not this clearly contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution? The Attorney General is expressly excluded from a seat in the Legislature. County Attorneys, indeed, were not. But there are now no County Attorneys—they are District Attorneys, and have all the power as the Attorney General has. They are strictly Attorneys for the Commonwealth. And it is manifestly improper, as well as against the plain spirit of the Constitution, that a District Attorney should be a member of the Legislature. It is reported that the Attorney of the Southern District insisted on being the whig candidate for the Senate, and procured a nomination from the whig leaders, though not without much intrigue and labor. There was some kicking, but he knows very well how to work a card, or a traverse. For management and intrigue he has no equal, even in the great empire State.

ASSAUMPRETT.

The statement that a seafaring man had returned to Portland, after an absence of ninety years, finding his wife married to another man, is unfounded, as we learn from the Eastern Argus.

Outrage.—Casting such a lovely and innocent looking actress as Mrs Barrett, to play *Lady Macbeth*. Amende honorable.—Ditto, Virginia.

Young Burke is playing at Pittsburg, Pa.—Mrs Kent is at the same place.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Editor—I was much gratified with your article published in the Post, replying, in general terms, to the wanton attacks upon Judge Morton, that have appeared in the ruffian-spirited and mendacious Atlas and its humbler echoes. If these professors of blackguardism and rascality were not hardened to the consistency of steel in their profligacy, they would confess the truth and justice of your retort, and abandon their ground. Every man of good conscience, who knows Judge Morton, will respond to your vindication of his private and official character. The whole federal party will with safety be challenged to produce a man, (even though he be but of a ship-shod reputation) who will venture to come out openly and aver that Judge Morton's proceedings on the bench have ever been warped by his political opinions. In this county it is generally known that this officer is very popular with the members of the bar, most of whom are whigs.

In your article you stirred up the minds of the Atlas cabal, by way of remembrance, with a catalogue of whig judges and justices who habitually and zealously figure in the arena of politics. You pointed out a case or two in our county. I think there is as much as one beside myself who will remember the degrading circumstances preceding the paying off of Judge Cummins, for acting his part in the amalgamation plot. At the meeting in 1827, at which the dirty work was consummated in Salem, Mr Cummins made a humble and penitent confession of his past transgressions against federalism, and, in substance, declared that he had for years been acting the part of a political impostor and hypocrite. Mr Saltonstall, on behalf of the gracious federalists, replied, substantially, that *what brother Cummins said was true*. Mr Cummins soon after received his judge-ship as a reward for his services to the amalgamators, and is now a stiff whig.

The voting in favor of the Hartford Convention, and attending the federal pow-wow at Salem in '34, and making a speech thereat, constitute but a small portion of the partizan labors of Judge White. This functionary has spoken "in public on the stage," for party purposes, in instances oftener than you would like to spare room to enumerate. He has been a prominent speaker for "the party," at "poor Indian" meetings, Bank Panic meetings, etc., etc.; and it is too notorious for any one to deny the fact, that the influence of his court is strenuously employed to promote the interests of the opposition press. An attendant at that Court must be made of pretty stern stuff, in order to secure a compliance with his inclination, if he chooses to make a democratic press the medium for his probate advertising. So much for Judge White. But where can I stop? Wherever, in this county, I can find an office-holder under the State government, I behold a partizan laborer. The District Attorney, residing in Salem, is up to his chin in politics, and mounts every party hobby of the day. A Judge of the Police Court in this county obtained his office as a reward for a long term of service to the federal party. He, also, is a caucus spouter, and distinguished himself so peculiarly by a toast given at a whig junket, a year or two ago, that he has since received from certain wags the appellation of Judge Wart. So long as things are, as they are in this county, the whigs had better talk gently about political judges, or the partizan influence of office-holders.

ESSEX.

The Indians.—The following communication, which we copy from the Gloucester Democrat, was written by an intelligent and enterprising young officer in the American Army, whose residence for five years among the red men he describes, has made him familiar with their history.

"The greatest lion of the present day, Keokuk, principal chief of the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, attended by thirty of his chiefs and warriors, including the celebrated Black Hawk and his eldest son, has probably arrived at Boston. These Indians have repeatedly requested permission of the government to visit the eastern cities, in order to gratify a desire of seeing the monuments of art, skill and science, of which they have heard such, to them, wonderful descriptions, from the white men who mingle with them, and from their countrymen, Black Hawk and his former *compagnons de voyage*, who are doubtless wont to cheer the winter fire side with the narrative of what they saw and heard upon their former journey. There are two mistaken ideas existing among those unacquainted with aboriginal character, viz: of their invariable gravity and their lack of curiosity;—quite the reverse is true. Let the natives of the Yankee-land metropolis exhibit to them whatever their goodly city has to boast of, and my word for it they will witness great degrees of curiosity to see, and gratification at having seen, as the greenest Yankee would ever come down—and for all that might excite the risibles, old Comus, if there, could never display more facial contortions or a more hearty satisfaction.

To such as are anxious to see the 'child of the forest,' in all his primitive originality, this will perhaps be the only opportunity; and no one can regret having embraced it, this party being of a tribe acknowledged to possess the noblest specimen of God's noblest work to be found in either hemisphere. Keokuk as an orator has acquired great celebrity. While in Washington, Ansbachers, Congress men, all ages and sexes, crowded to hear him; and the shouts of approbation, by which his speeches were attended, prove the general satisfaction he occasioned. Grace, temper, dignity, these the unadorned gifts of nature, with great fluency, are eminently his characteristics as a speaker.

An error had crept into many of the newspapers, in reference to the rank of Black Hawk. He is not, nor ever was, a Chief. Before the war of '32, he was a man of great weight and standing with his nation, and had for some time been the leader of a strong party, but without any claim to chieftainship, either hereditary or by election. Since the war, he with all his party are by treaty prohibited from assuming any rank or dignity in the nation; and he, with his son, is now of this party, from a wish to visit their white friends as freemen, the chains of bondage having previously prevented their taking them by the hand as formerly as they wished to do. With this party are two individuals still laboring under the effects of wounds received in a hard fought action with the Sioux in July last, on the western prairies; also women and children.

CHEROKEE OKEMA."

Amazing Fact.—An individual who had no faith in animal magnetism, was advised to magnetise somebody, for evidence that would convince him. That he might not be duped by his patient, he selected a cat that had fits and other nervous disorders, hoping that he might cure them. After putting the cat to sleep, he willed her to wag her tail. She did so. He then willed her to tie it up into a knot. She did so. Greatly agitated with his success, he waited a few moments to become tranquil—and then willed her to speak—whereupon her mouth slowly opened, and she began to mew in a piteous manner, so as to convince the magnetiser that she was in distress; he therefore willed that she should awake. This individual is now a confirmed believer in Animal Magnetism, and has no doubt that the next time the cat is magnetised she will pronounce words.

An explosion of a can of spirit gas, at Jamaica, L. I., a few days ago, was productive of melancholy consequences. Mr Wm Cogswell, a respectable and enterprising baker, while preparing for bed, undertook to replenish a lamp, while lit, with spirit gas, when the whole ignited and exploded, filling the chamber with flame. Mr C. and an infant were in bed. Mr C. was so dreadfully burnt that he died at eleven o'clock the next day. The babe died in the afternoon, and the unfortunate mother remained in a very dangerous condition, with a full knowledge of the fate of her husband and child.

JUSTICE COURT.

Modern Martyrdom; or selling the Bible for Conscience's Sake.—Time was when a Christian would part with his Bible rather than his Bible, but times are not as they used to be—proof whereof read the following veritable report:—

Under the Militia Act, John E. Fuller was sued for a fine of \$5 for non-appearance, for annual inspection. On the day of trial he appeared to answer, armed with a sword and shield—to wit with the Bible under one arm, and the Revised Statutes under the other. Having quoted the passage—"Whosoever shall shed man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," he stated that it was against his religious principles to go to battle, and rely upon the provision in the Bill of Rights, that no man shall be molested, restrained, or hurt in his property, or otherwise, for his religious profession or sentiments. Having thus stated the law, Divine and Human, Mr Fuller solemnly asseverated, that it was contrary to his religious sentiments to learn to fight *a-la soldat*. "Only think," said he—"I might be called upon to shoot down men in broad street. Yes, I might be called upon to shoot down my own friends."

Col. Moore, counsel for the captain—I hope all the gentleman's friends do not live in Broad street.

Mr Fuller—I might have to shoot down some of the most respectable men in the city.

Col. M.—I suppose, then, that you have not any great objection to shoot down men that are not respectable.

Mr Fuller.—If it is possible to make myself understood, I wish to say, that I would rather be shot a thousand times, than shoot another man once; and I will ask the honorable Judge if he be just to compel a man to do military duty, if he has conscientious scruples against fighting?

Judge.—We are bound by evidence, in our decisions; and if we were to exempt you from the liability imposed by the law, upon your own declaration, we should have to excuse every defendant that appears. From tonight that appears before the Court, you belong to the class of citizens of whom the law demands military duty.

Mr Fuller.—Are not the Quakers exempted; and are not my conscientious scruples worth as much as a Quaker's?

Judge.—But there is no proof, or pretence that you are a Quaker.

Mr Fuller.—Is it just to make me train against my principles when Quakers are excused for the same reason?

Judge.—It is not for this Court to go into that inquiry. We can only administer the laws, and not repeat them.

Mr Fuller.—Does your Honor think it right to condemn a man upon an unjust law?

Judge.—Whatever may be my opinion of the law, I must give judgment according to the law.

Mr Fuller.—Would it not be better for your Honor to give up your Commission, than to give judgment on such a law?

Judge.—Well, that demand is tolerably extravagant. I think I shall take some time to consider, before I act upon that suggestion.

Mr Fuller.—We are very apt to deceive ourselves, as to our motives; and it may be that in requiring time to decide upon resigning, your Honor may have an eye to the salary.

Judge.—It is quite possible, Mr Fuller, that what you say is in some measure true; but have you any other ground of defence to set up?

Mr Fuller.—No, sir.

Judge.—Then I must render judgment for the Five Dollars, and Costs, and Mr Clerk, make the record accordingly.

In due time the execution was issued, and the officer demanded the cash, property, or body of Mr Fuller, who said he could not part with his body, would not part with his cash, and did not like to part with his property. The officer said he must have one of the three, pecuniarily or forcibly. "It goes sadly against my conscience to do anything about it; and I never will pay a cent, on such a demand. I will, however, lay out some Bibles, which you may take, and sell to satisfy the execution; but remember, I only do this because I am forced to." The officer took the Bibles, and yesterday they were sold at auction by Allen & Co., at about a quarter their value.

The costs, including commissions and advertising, accumulated to about double the original fine imposed by law.

Vermont.—The Gloucester Democrat has given a table of votes, comparing the results of several successive elections in Vermont, since 1834. The facts exhibited are truly encouraging to the friends of democracy—the cause is advancing among the Green Mountain yeomanry with an astonishing rapidity. Compared with 1834, the vote for Governor, this year, shows a whig loss of 12,467! The vote for Senators shows a whig loss of 13,043 during the last three years, (more than four thousand a year—whe!)

"Compared with the vote for electors in 1836, the vote for Governor in 1837, shows a whig loss of 1,432. The vote for Senators shows a whig loss of 2,013. Compared with the vote for Governor in 1836, the vote for Governor in 1837 shows a whig gain of 210. The vote for Senator shows a whig loss of 371. But perhaps the fairest test would be to take the average of the two tickets for each year.

In 1836 the whig majority for electors for Governor on an average of the two tickets was 5,133. In 1837 for Governor and for Senators 4,321.

Whig loss on an average of tickets 901."

In 1835 the whig Speaker had 127 votes, this year he received 113.

The democratic candidate for Speaker received 77 votes last year—93 this year.

In the face of these unerring premonitory symptoms of the annihilation of their cause in Vermont, the whigs shout and crow. "What shadows they pursue!"

New Bedford awakel.—The democrats of New Bedford are full of vigor and animation, and seem to be nerved for glorious deeds in November—the panic machinations of the whig shilylocks have not disheartened them at all. On Tuesday evening they held a political meeting, and passed resolutions, and made speeches, of the most orthodox and enthusiastic character. The town hall was crowded. They mean to give whiggism, federalism, and panicism a mortal thrashing.

The Piracy.—Letters from Philadelphia, received at New York, say it has been satisfactorily ascertained that the vessel reported to have captured the packet ship *Susquehanna*, was fitted out at Norfolk, and that some of the crew belonged to Philadelphia.

The Journal of Commerce doubts that the packet has been captured.

The Philadelphia papers of Wednesday morning show no further light on the subject.

The Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday evening, has the following:—

Captain Hamilton, of the Florida, from Valparaiso, informs us that on Monday night, about 10 o'clock, when within eight miles of Barnegat light, he saw a low, long back schooner. She appeared to have no port of destination, for she continued yawing about and hovering near him, until about midnight, when she stood in for the land, and he lost sight of her. About 6 o'clock last evening, he was spoken by the United States brig Porpoise to whose commander Captain Hamilton gave the above information, and the Porpoise went off immediately in pursuit. The wind at that time was light from the E. S. E. Strange rumours are afloat, we understand, touching the character of the pirate. We know not what credit to give these stories, or to a hundred others that are floating about in relation to the capture of the packet.

The merchants of Philadelphia held a meeting and resolved to send out immediately the Charleston steam packet, with an armed crew in pursuit of the pirate.

The Indians did not arrive yesterday, and consequently Mr Forrest had to play without them, last night. The sister of the King died in the latter part of December, and was interred with great pomp, on the 4th of February.

Papers from the Sandwich Islands, to the 10th March, have been received at Briggs's. They contain nothing particularly important.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Victoria* has arrived at New York with advices from Liverpool to the 26th, and from London to the 25th ult.

The papers contain no news of importance.

The Emperor of Russia held the grand review at Wessnesack on the 21st. Three hundred and fifty squadrons of cavalry and 144 pieces of artillery were on the ground. The troops manifested the liveliest enthusiasm. At a signal from the Emperor, that immense body of cavalry concentrated itself round an altar, where *Te Deum* was chanted. Persons who witnessed the scene declared that it exceeded in magnificence all that could be imagined.

The money market was easy.

The Harvest.—The weather has been delightful in this part of the country, and as far as we can learn throughout the country generally, since this day week; and during that time an immense quantity of corn has been secured. The grass appears to be rising every day, and there is a prospect of a fine, dry, bracing autumn. The quantity of the after grass in the fields at present is almost unprecedented.—*Liverpool Times*, Sept. 26.

Singular Incident.—This morning about 5 o'clock, a load of hay, containing two tons, from Wenham, on its way to Boston, on the Salem turnpike, near Mr Currier's in Chelsea, took fire, and wagon and all, with the exception of three of the wheels, was consumed. The accident was occasioned by friction on the axle-tree, which burnt till it broke off and let the load down upon the fire. *Transcript*.

Suicide.—On Wednesday night last, Mr John Perkins, of Boston, a carpenter, hung himself in an unfinished building in Minot street, where he was employed. He has of late been suffering from illness, and it is believed the act was committed while in a deranged state of mind. Left a wife and child.—*Briggs*.

Suicide.—The coroner was called yesterday, at 101 Elizabeth street, to view the body of John R. Osenek, a Hanoverian, who was found dead in his lodgings, at the above place yesterday morning, with his upper jaw blown off, apparently by a charge from a loaded pistol. A jury was summoned to hold an inquest upon the remains, who, after mature investigation, gave a verdict of "Suicide."—*N. Y. Paper*.

Accident.—Yesterday afternoon a lady in walking Broadway, near Park Place, got her foot between the bars of a vault gate, which could not be extricated until a blacksmith was sent for to file it off, and she fainted several times through pain, and was with great difficulty released.—*N. Y. Star*.

John Clark, of Montezuma, who had the misfortune to be knocked down and robbed, between that place and Auburn, has confessed that he himself was the robber, and restored the missing money, \$2,579, with the exception of \$5. He is now in Cayuga county jail.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

Loss of the Home.—Nine of the passengers saved from the wreck of the *Home*, have published a card, expressing their belief that the boat was unworthy, and that the captain became incompetent from intoxication. They bear united testimony to the good conduct of the engineers, and mate particular y, and men generally.—*Transcript*.

Essex Convention.—The democratic convention for Essex was held at Ipswich, on Wednesday last. George Savary, Esq. of Bradford, presided, and Dr Robinson, of Salem, and Mr Ingalls, of Haverhill, acted as Secretaries. The following Sentorial list was agreed upon.

JOSEPH KITTREDGE, WILLIAM HAWKES, JOSIAH CALDWELL, JOHN W. ALLEN, JOSEPH OSGOOD, T. G. FARNSWORTH.

Suicide in the House of Correction.—John Twombly, sentenced some weeks ago for intemperance, on Friday last, secreted himself, and cut his throat with a piece of glass. He was alive when discovered, and lingered till Tuesday evening, when he died. Verdict of the inquest held by Coroner Shute—"Committed suicide, while laboring under temporary insanity."

The Second Chapter of "MAVRICKADART" is on the Outer Page. The publication of the First Chapter, yesterday, produced a sensation equal to that occasioned by Durant's celebrated balloon ascension.

NOTICE.—A meeting of the Suffolk County and Ward Committees will be held at Concert Hall THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making nominations for Senators and Representatives, to be supported at the ensuing election.

PETER DUNBAR, Chairman.

SETH J. THOMAS, Secretary.

SOUL OF SOLDIER. 33D ANNIVERSARY.—The Soul of Soldier will celebrate their thirty-third Anniversary—on Monday Oct 30th, by a public parade and dinner at Bride's (Lafayette Hotel). The members are not to meet at their Army on Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, and in uniform, for company duty.

Per order, CALVIN S. RUSSELL, Clerk.

Honorary members who intend dining with the company, are informed that tickets are now ready and can be obtained of Reuben Leveley, William Mitchell, Joseph Smith, George Kimball, and Oliver Byer, Committee of Arrangements, or of John Green, Jr. William R. Had on, and Ezra O. Eaton.

N. B. Invited Guests and Honorary members are requested to assemble at Bride's Hotel, on Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SOUL OF SOLDIER Y-ATTENTION!—A special meeting will be held at the Army THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, for drill and business.

The punctual attendance of every member is requested.

Per order, CALVIN S. RUSSELL, Clerk.

CATARACT NO. 14.—Members of the Volunteer Company attached to ENGINE 14 are not to meet at the Engine House, on Saturday Evening, 28th inst., at 7 o'clock, and bring with them badges and other city property. The punctual attendance of every member is particularly requested.

Per order of JAMES BOYD, Foreman.

GEO. HUGHES, Clerk.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Joseph T Lund to Miss Mary Ann Waldron.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev Mr Young Mr Samuel B Foster to Miss Joanna Dean.

By the Rev Mr Purnam, in his Church Roxbury, Mr Jo'n L Wilson, of Philadelphia, to Miss Francis M P Lewis, of Roxbury, daughter of the late Thomas Lewis, of this city.

DIED.

In this city, 24th inst Helen Francis, daughter of Charles Waterman, 18 mos.

On Tuesday evening last, suddenly, Mrs Eliz, wife of Mr John Bryant, 59.

26th inst of an anpion, Miss Sarah B Halcy, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.

IMPORTATIONS.

HAMBURG & GOTTENBURG. Ship Transit—10,485 bars (25 tons) iron, 30 bbls cop. cas, 7 hds 6 boxes wine, 6 boxes seltzer water, 12 doz brandy, 1 doz music.

AMSTERDAM. Bsk Leda—225 tons Newcastle coal.

LABRADOR. Sch Eliza Ann—600 qtls fl h, 15 hds oil.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Friday, Oct. 27.

Rises, Sets, Moon, High Water.

6 26m 1 5 02a 11 45 am 10 32m

BOSTON MORNING POST

MARINE JOURNAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26.

ARRIVED.

Ship Transit, Winsor, Hamburg 18th Aug, Gottenburg 18th Sept. Left at latter, ships Wm Eng, Vaughan, in Hamburg; and back Dryden, Upton, in Mataras, on 17th. Ship Warsaw, Blyen, sailed 19th. 20th, of the Naaz of Norway, saw brig Messenger, of Duxbury.

Barb Leda, Lewis, Amsterdam. Left at New Dieppe, 20th sept, ships Alexander, Turner, 2nd; Franklin, Goodhue, do; Ellen Brooks, Lindsey, do; and a Boston ship in Cuba, crew sick, performing 12 days quarantine. Barb Leda, Barney, bound, for New York, was in the canal, bound up, at Amsterdam, brig Caroline, Davis, for Gottenburg, 2 days, to load lumber for Rio Janeiro. Ship Congress, Hasty, sailed 9th for New Orleans, brig Herriet, Hooper, sailed 9th for Rio Janeiro. Sailed in co with ship Hellesport, Paris, for Cadiz.

Big Virginia, Ryder, Charleston.

Br sch Abdon, Merritt, Digby. Br sch William, Barnes, Cumberland, NS. Br sch Superior, in War, for New York. Br sch Henry, Brown, Gloucester.

CLEARED.

Br bark Frederik, Fleming, St John, NB; Fr brig Yeloff, Pettitt, Marcellus; sch Depot, Hovest, St Thomas; Fr sch Alton, Masters, Windsor; Orange, Smith, and Retrieval, Parkwood, Yarmouth; sch Sun, Nickerson, Boston; Mary Ann, Harrington, Thomaston; Comet, Young, Belfast; St Thomas, Newcomb, Haverhill; Hannah Robinson, Wickes; T. sloops, Boston Packet, Gunnison, Port-mouth; Nantucket, Myrick, Nantucket; Express, Smith, and Packet, Furbuck, Salem.

FOREIGN PORTS

At Tahiti, March 11, Mermad, Englestone, for Fejee Islands, next day.

At Valparaiso, Aug. 2, Europa, Shaw, in Oatsheite, bound back again; Pearl, Sweeten, and Argyle, Colman, for lee coast; John Gilpin, Walsh, in Canton, arr July 30. Sailed July 20, T. ent n, Cheever, for England, via Rio Janeiro; 30th, London, Holsten, C. H. C. Ann Wayne, Warberie, Coquimbol, and leeward.

The Canada, Hicks, in Cadiz, sailed for America last of July.

The B Mezzick Martin, was at Coquimbol, and expected to return to Valparaiso, soon.

Sailed in Bordeaux, 6th, Violet, Ames, Charleston.

Arr at Gibraltar, Sept 15. Isaac Hanson, in New York. At Cronstadt, Sept 5, Logan, Follansbee, for London in July last, thence for India.

Sailed in Cowes, 10th, Lima, Lord, Antwerp.

Old at Liverpool, 25th, Ruthe in, Thompson, New Orleans.

Sailed, Baltimore; Aurora, Appalachicola. Sailed at Martin, 6th, at B. 2nd 21st, Kunt, off Bay, New York.

Arr at Havana, 18th, 8th, Hermitage, French, Liverpool, 24.

At Pictou, 11th, Oct, Superior, for New York, 2 d; Mary Ann, do do; Pato, in, arr 18th; Palmer, Dillingham, for Boston, 8 d; Bezelet, in New Bedford, 4th; Curtis, Thomas, do; 2 Sisters, do; May Cole, Providence, 2; Envy Philadelphia, 2.

SPOKEN.

O. t. 14, lat 36 10, lon 75 10, brig Franklin, Thomas, in Havana, (reported for New Bedford, but probably for Portland, Boston), with loss of bowsprit, foremast and main topmast—assistance was offered her, but was declined.

ARRIVALS, CLEARANCES, &c.

PORTLAND Oct 20—Sailed Brillant, Pendleton, Mobile.

BANGOR Oct 22—Sailed Brillant, Pendleton, Mobile.

SACO Oct 24—Arr. Adm. and Mercator, Boston.

NEWBURYPORT Oct 24—Arr. Barclay, Baltimore. Below, brig Jas Caskie Young, in Cadiz Sept 2.

NANTUCKET Oct 25—Sailed Primrose, Gifford, Bay Mexico, whaling; 24th, in, 2nd, Hot, Boston.

PROVIDENCE, Oct 25—Arr. Grand Turk, Chambers, Pictou.

